

The Clovis News

W. J. CURREN, Editor.

A. L. CURREN, - PUBLISHER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

One Year \$1.00
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Amended Section of The Three Year Homestead Law

Sec. 2291. No certificate however, shall be given, or patent issued therefor until the expiration of three years from the date of such entry; and if at the expiration of such time, or at any time within two years thereafter the person making such entry, or if he be dead his widow, or in case of her death his heirs or devisee, or in case of a widow making such entry, her heirs or devisee, in case of her death, proves by two credible witnesses that he she or they have a habitable house upon the land and have resided upon or cultivated the same for the term of three years succeeding the time of filing the affidavit, and makes an affidavit that no part of such land had been alienated, except as provided in Sec. 2288, and that he, she or they will bear true allegiance to the Government of the United States, then in such case he, she or they if at any time citizens of the United States, shall be entitled to a patent, as in other cases provided by law: Provided, That the presence of said entryman or his family on the land for seven months in each calendar year shall be held sufficient to constitute the residence required by this section, but in case of commutation the fourteen months' actual residence as now required by law must be shown: Provided, That where the person making the entry dies before the offer of final proof those succeeding to the entry must show that the entryman had complied with the law in all respects to the date of his death and that they have since complied with the law in all respects as would have been required of the entryman had he lived, excepting that they are relieved from any requirement of residence upon the land.

Sec. 2297. If at any time after the filing of the affidavit as required in section 2290 and before the expiration of the three years mentioned in section 2291 it is proved, after due notice to the settler, to the satisfaction of the register of the land office, that the person having filed such affidavit has failed to establish residence within six months after the date of entry, or abandoned the land for more than six months at any time, then and in that event the land so entered shall revert to the Government: Provided, That the three years' period of residence herein fixed shall date from the time of establishing actual permanent residence upon the land.

Sec. 2. That all existing pending entries requiring residence upon the land under the homestead laws shall be perfected under and according to the terms of this act.

Facts and Figures Concerning the Public Domain.

During the last half century there have been granted to railroads approximately 115,500,000 acres of the public land, while during the same period there have been in round numbers 900,000 homestead entries gone to final patent which have taken substantially 125,000,000 acres of the public domain. During the past 35 years, since the enactment of the stone and timber law and the desert-land law, there have been patented under the former act about 13,000,000

acres and under the latter about 6,000,000 acres, and during the past 40 years, under the timber-culture laws there were patented about 10,000,000 acres. There have been in the neighborhood of 500,000 acres patented as coal lands and also some other dispositions of the public domain in smaller amounts in various ways.

While there remains in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, approximately 317,500,000 acres of the public domain, and exclusive of about 100,000,000 in forest reserves, the fact is that all of these various entrymen made during the past fifty years have had the choice of the public domain and have very naturally selected the most fertile and productive land, and the land most easily cleared and cultivated.

Those 900,000 homesteaders and the entries of thousands of pre-emption claimants, desert land, and stone and timber entrymen, as well as the railroad themselves, have culled over the lands of the Western States until to-day there only remain the lands that have been during all of these years and up to the present passed over many times and rejected as unfit for cultivation and not worth the effort required for their reclamation. The result is that at the present time our home seekers are not only becoming more and more reluctant to take the remaining isolated tracts of land, but the stringency of the rulings of the Department of the Interior and the construction placed upon the existing laws are in the judgment of your committee, seriously retarding the development of the West. This statement is conclusively borne out by the very rapidly decreasing number of original entries.

In his annual report for the year 1911, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, at page 6, says:

The total area of public and Indian land originally entered during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, is 17,639,099.54 acres, a decrease of 8,752,169.55 acres as compared with the area entered during the year 1910.

This statement brings home to us very forcibly, indeed, the fact that during the past year the number of original entrymen, intending settlers upon the public domain, has fallen off 33 1-3 per cent. That vividly discloses the startling fact that 55,000 home seekers and home builders that would naturally and have formerly gone out to select and settle upon our public lands have gone elsewhere during the past year. And when the records show that during that year 125,000 good American citizens—the farmers and backbone and sinew of the country—have gone to Canada, and not only expatriated themselves personally, which is by far the most serious loss, but have taken with them at the least estimate \$125,000,000, the loss to this country can scarcely be estimated. Canada offers them a three-year homestead upon good land easily reclaimed and cultivated, with a six months leave of absence each year and most lenient regulations, while in this country conditions have vastly changed during the last few years. This condition is very forcibly realized in the West, and is also recognized by the honorable Secretary of the Interior in his report to this committee.

Farmers Taking to the Silo Plan

Roy, N. M.—The matter of feed in this part of New Mexico is one that is receiving particular attention from the farmers. The silo is making its appearance here as elsewhere in New Mexico and in the course of a

few years every up to date farmer will be equipped with this splendid and practical device for storing feed in the winter and utilizing every bit of the fodder.

The following practical substitute for the more expensive silo, a substitute which will do the work and save money for the rancher is described in the "Spanish American."

The erection of huge hay barns as is the custom in many eastern states is not yet practiced here on account of the expense, yet the need of more and practical ways of storing it has been amply proven this winter. Coming to the rescue at this time are the clever fellows who, in the absence of means to erect modern silos for the storing of green feed, have figured out a substitute which has proven in many ways superior to the original. This idea, which several farmers have carried out, is to dig a large hole in the ground as large and as deep as they need to store their feed, cut up all the fodder green and run it through an ensilage cutter into this hole, tramp it in tight and cover it up as near air tight as possible, and protect it from rain or flood water and when winter comes you have the best form of feed for all kinds of stock safe from wind and weather and with no expense save your labor in preparing a place and storing it. The cistern-silo has many advantages over the above ground kind. It costs nothing but your work to build it, it protects the ensilage from frost, it takes but little power to run the cutter to fill it, less than half the power required to run a blower, it is absolutely safe from damage by storm or otherwise and is conveniently reached when needed, by means of a rope and windlass.

Raising of Flax in the Panhandle Country

A gentleman who is farming extensively at Adrian has written us for information about raising flax here. He states that several there think of trying it this year.

The experience of D. L. Hickcox who raised 250 acres of flax on his farm, nine miles northwest of Amarillo last year, and of three or four other farmers in the Panhandle who planted on a smaller scale and made yields averaging from 12 to 15 bushels per acre, has caused a great many of our progressive farmers to sit up and think.

Mr. Hickcox planted 200 acres of "sod land" and 50 acres of old land in flax in 1911. This being his initial experience in the Texas Panhandle, and having no precedents to guide him in flax culture in this section, he planted his crop a little too early, during the last of April and the first of May. As an experiment he sowed 11 acres additional the latter part of May. His yield from the 250 acres averaged 15 bushels per acre.

Mr. Hickcox was so well pleased with his experience last year that he decided to plant from 1500 to 2000 acres in 1912.

His method of preparing the soil is to break sod land in the spring and "roll down" as fast as broke. Old land should be broken in the fall and winter and kept in shallow cultivation during the spring and up to the time of planting, which process thoroughly prepares the soil and destroys all grass and vegetation. Sow flax any time in June, which will mature the crop during September. In planting, Mr. Hickcox uses an ordinary press drill and plants about two inches deep. He cuts with an ordinary binder and drops loose in bunches in the field and leaves until ready for threshing, when an ordinary thresher is used.

Notice of Publication in the District Court of Curry County, New Mexico

Texico National Bank of Texico, New Mexico, Plaintiff, vs. P. R. Rose, R. E. Maddux, J. F. Deats, J. M. Hundley, C. C. Jones & A. D. Huff, Defendants.

To the defendant, J. M. Hundley: You are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against you in the District Court of Curry County, New Mexico, wherein the Texico National Bank of Texico, New Mexico, is Plaintiff and P. R. Rose, R. E. Maddux, J. F. Deats, J. M. Hundley, C. C. Jones & A. D. Huff, are defendants and Numbered 430 on the Docket of said Court. You are further notified that the general objects of said action and the nature of Plaintiff's demand is an action on a promissory note and to recover a judgment on the same and that the amount of Plaintiff's demand is \$350.00, and interest on same at twelve per cent per annum from Jul 21, 1911. You are further notified that the following property of yours has been attached in this cause to satisfy said demand of Plaintiff: to-wit, SW 1-4 of Section 27, T. 2 N., R. 37 E. in Curry County, New Mexico.

You are further notified that if you fail to appear or plead in this cause on or before the 18th day of May, 1912, judgement by default will be entered against you, and judgment in this cause will be rendered against you and the above said property sold to satisfy the same.

W. A. Havener is attorney for the Plaintiff and his post office business address is Clovis, New Mexico.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this 26th day of March, 1912.

A. L. Awalt, Clerk of the District Court of Curry County, New Mexico. By W. C. Zerwer, Deputy. [Seal]

Notice For Publication in the District Court of Curry County New Mexico

First National Bank of Clovis, Plaintiff, vs. C. Z. Spurlock and Bell Irwin, Defendants.

To the Defendant Bell Irwin: You are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against you in the District Court of Curry County, New Mexico, wherein the First National Bank of Clovis, New Mexico, is Plaintiff and C. Z. Spurlock and Bell Irwin are defendants, and Numbered 455 on the docket of said Court. You are further notified that the general objects of said action and the nature of Plaintiff's demand is an action on a promissory note and to recover a judgment on the same, and that the amount of Plaintiff's demand is \$106.00 and interest on same at the rate of twelve per cent per annum from September 24, 1911. You are further notified that the following property of yours has been attached in this cause to satisfy said demand of plaintiff: to-wit, SW 1-4 of Section 15, T. 3 N., R. 35 E. in Curry County, New Mexico.

You are further notified that if you fail to appear or plead in this cause on or before 18th day of May, 1912, judgement by default will be entered against you and judgment in this cause will be rendered against you and the above said property sold to satisfy the same.

W. A. Havener is attorney for the Plaintiff and his post office and business address is Clovis, New Mexico.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this 26th day of March, 1912.

A. L. Awalt, Clerk of the District Court of Curry County, New Mexico. By W. C. Zerwer, Deputy. [Seal]

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I'll Sell Your Farm

Would like a list of several good cheap farms within from five to ten miles of Clovis. Am expecting a number of land buyers from the east in a few days and want a list of the best bargains in land.

W. L. Mansfield, Mgr.
Mansfield-Claiborn Co.
Clovis, N. M.